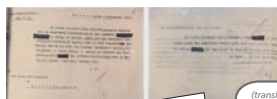


# Prohibited to Work

Between 1933 and 1938, Jews were systematically removed from the economic life of Germany. Their livelihoods were terminated and their assets were confiscated. Every Jewish family that remained in Roth was made destitute by this process.

## Markus Roth: Denounced

A farmer reported to the Mayor of Roth that a man he knew (name blacked out) had a business relationship with Markus Roth, a Jewish merchant. This resulted in an article published in the local newspaper denouncing Markus Roth.



**(translation)**  
**Defiance of Law**  
"We are advised: The Jewish trader Markus Roth from Roth has purchased rye and wheat from the current year crop, from farmers, and has not made out the official purchase certificate, although he was legally bound to do this. Accordingly, his right to issue such certificates is herewith revoked. Those who sold rye and wheat to him shall be subject to legal action.  
It is indicative of Jewish behavior—the Jew believes that the simplest regulations, which every German without doubt adheres to, have no application to him. Instead, this Jew decided to sabotage these market regulations, in order to inflict damage on the German folk. It is shameful behavior that German countrymen still trade with these parasites."

Handwritten document, Marburg, Bestand 180 Landratamt Marburg, 473 184-1844

## Hugo Stern: Harassed Out of Business



"Jewish peddlers and tradesmen came regularly and, for the most part, had good relationships with their non-Jewish customers. I remember one peddler who came from Roth... The man was named Hugo and he had a stiff leg. We referred to him as "Hugo from Roth." Almost everyone in town knew him and I know that many families bought their daily necessities from him. ...

At first, not much changed and he continued to visit his customers and encountered no difficulties. I know that one woman who bought from him for years said to him "You can continue to come to us. We're not letting anyone tell us from whom we buy." But what looked benign, as if nothing would change, soon had a different face. His horse, which he always tied to a fence, disappeared one day. Several strong Hitler Youth untied the horse and took it away so that, with his stiff leg, he had to walk all over the village looking for it. The next time he came to Lohra, not only was his horse untied and hidden but his wagon was also tipped over. Although there really were people who stood by him and helped him to fix the wagon, the next time he came he tied his horse in someone's courtyard. None of that did any good. He was so badly harassed that, in spite of his persistence, he had to quit peddling, though he held out for a long time."

— Resident of nearby Lohra

Source: Jakob Bödig, Meine Erinnerungen an die "Nazizeit" (Hugo Stern) und an die Juden in Lohra, Lohra e. L. S. 142, 1979

## "Jew-free" Markets

As early as 1933, notices appeared in German newspapers prohibiting Jewish peddlers from conducting business in the markets.

**(translation)**  
"Pig and Jew-free Livestock Market Wednesday, October 4, 1933 in Niederwalgersen"

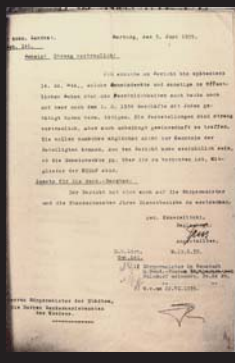


**Deutsche Landwirte! Besucht den ersten judentreien Viehmarkt Marburgs. Zeigt, daß ihr keine Juden als Zwischenhändler braucht!**

**(translation)** "German Farmers! Visit Marburg's First Jew-free Livestock Market! Demonstrate that you do not need Jewish intermediaries!"  
Kommunistische Unterabteilung, November 7, 1933

## Secret blacklisting

The Nazis blacklisted individuals who still conducted business with Jews. In a secret document, all mayors and police were told to report the names of officials and Nazi Party members who maintained business ties with Jews.



**(translation)**  
**Marburg June 5, 1935**  
Komm. Landrat, Gdb. 141  
**Secret! Highly classified!**  
I want a report no later than the 14th of this month, of all officials and employees of the State who are still conducting business with Jews after August 1. The facts are to be accurately reported and to be kept in trust. Especially those involved should not be made aware of this inquiry. In the report it should be noted whether the officials, etc. are members of the NSDAP (Nazi) Party.  
Addendum for police officials: The report should be distributed to the mayors and state officials of your district.  
Signed, Krawiellitzki

## Seizure of Jewish businesses

On July 5, 1938, the Nazis issued an order to assume control of Jewish businesses. A handwritten list identified the three Jewish businesses that remained in Roth. They belonged to Hermann Höchster, Gerdi Nathan and Hugo Stern. The notation "business is bad" is written after each name. Five months later, following Kristallnacht, laws were issued that made it impossible for Jews to conduct business.



This document, dated November 12, 1938, is an order to eliminate Jews from the German economy. In 1940, the Mayor of Roth reported, "Jewish businesses have been turned over to non-Jewish owners. Furthermore, there are no additional businesses in Jewish hands." The Jews of Roth had now lost every means of supporting themselves.  
Handwritten document, Marburg, Bestand 180 Landratamt Marburg, 2032, 2039 (continued)